NEW YORK H RALD, MONDAY, MARTIE 20, 1805

The Holiday March Through the Carolinas.

Further Details Showing How the Army Lived in Clover in the Hothed of the Rebellion.

Another Complete History Showing How the Army Marched and Manauvred for Fiftyfour Days in the Swamps of Suth Carolina.

CERONOLOGY OF THE CAMPAIGN.

The Truth About the Burning of Columbia.

The City Fired by the Rebels, Pillaged by the Negroes and Hangers On of the Army and Partly Saved by the Action of Sherman's Generals.

Petails of the Pillaging of Winnsboro, Cheraw and Camden,

> &c. &c., &c.,

Mr. J. E. P. Doyle's Despatch. FAYETTEVILLS, N. C., March 13, 1865. I yesterday forwarded you some incidents of the march which I had not time to insert in my account of the same perning, previously forwarded. [The account alluded to published in the H MALD on yesterday morning.—ED. This morn ng I send you a map showing the reh of the four corps and Kilpatrick's cavalry, which will not be without interest. Accompanying it, as briefest means of explaining it, I send you also the

Chronology of the Carolina Campaign.

Chrosology of the Carolina Campaign.

ANUARY.

16th—Right wing (Fifteenth and Seventeenth corps) transferred from it. Sught to Beaufort.

Exth.—Loft wing left Savannah; marching on either side of the Savannah free fowards Augusta.

Edd.—General Sherman transferred headquarters from Evannah to Beaufort.

25th—Left wing delayed by rains in camp, seven miles for Savannah to Easter the Strong Savannah to Easter the Strong Savannah to Estim—Loft wing at Springfield.

25th—Loft wing at Springfield.

25th—Loft wing moved from Pocoality to towards the Dombaines river. Left wing in camp at Sister's ferry deayed by rains and high water.

Soth—Right wing moved from Pocoality to towards the pombaines river. Left wing in camp at Sister's ferry deayed by rains and high water.

Soth—Right wing moving along Savannah and Charlesson Railroad, and between the railroad and McPherson-tills, encountering small parties of the reb i cavalry.

Left wing still at Sister's ferry.

PERBUARY.

Ight wing moved from McPhersonville towards

Hill. Left wing still water and mud bound a ory into the wing some the first order of the stream and burned the bridge, over the ctcher, when enemy made resistance to the pastof the stream and burned the bridge.

I will be stream and burned the Saltketcher.

I will be stream and burned pastof the saltketcher.

I will be stream and burned by the robal of the Brighton, which had been burned by the robal of the stream and the saltketcher.

Favairy.

6th—Advence of the right wing fought Wheeler at Drange church on the Little saltketcher.

The—aight wing at Bembury, and midway on Charles-the and Augustus Failread. Left wing moved to Law-Enville, which was barned by the Twentieth corpa.

8th—Right wing crossed the South Edistoriver. Left wing in camp at Lawt-aville.

9th—Right wing at Grahamsville. Left wing reached Allendale. 10th-Right wing crossed North Edisto river. Left

16th—Right wing crossed North Edisto river. Left ling roached Fiddio Pend, near Barnwell.
11th—Right wing captured Orangeburg. Left wing marched through Barnwell, which was left in ashes, and sencemped three mil s from White Pond station.
12th—Right wing made a rapid march from Orangeburg towards the Concards and Columbia. The left wing torough the tent wing crossed the South Edisto river.
14th—Left wing crossed the North Edisto river.
14th—Left wing crossed the North Edisto river.
14th—Right wing crossed the North Edisto river.
14th—Right wing crossed the North Edisto river.
14th—the Right wing consistent with the rebels near Laxington, capturing and burning the town.
16th—The right wing confronting Columbia. Left wing marched to Hart's ferry, on the Saluda river, and greased.
17th—Right wing occupied Columbia. Same night Co-

ring marched to Hart's ferry, on the Saluda river, and greased.

17th—Right wing occupied Columbia. Same night Columbia was burned. Left wing reached the Broad river.

18th—Right wing in camp at Columbia, and left wing means on Broad river.

19th—Left wing crossed the Broad and destroyed Greenville and Columbia flathroad, canaring near Alston.

19th—Right wing left Columbia, destroying railread to
Wansbaro. Left wing moved to and crossed Little

11st. The whole army was concentrated at Winnsberg

can lead no Johnston to approse that it was Sherman's insention to push upon Charlotte.

I'd—Eaght wing ongaged in passage of the Wateree fiver at Pay's forry. Left wing tore up the railroad above Winnesbore and moved to Youngavile.

264—Right wing on Lynch creek. Left wing resched Booky Nount, Catawba river.

24th—Part of the left wing crossed the Catawba (or Wateree) river.

Westeres) river.

Sch—Hight wing captured Camden. Left wing mass-Catawba river.

57th—Loft wing still engaged in difficult passage of the
Datawba. General Cartin had a fight with Wheeler's

exempty.

20th—Right wing moved from Camdon towards Cheraw,

20th—Right wing moved from Camdon towards Cheraw,

20th—Right wing moved and balang for three days,

20th and the Catawa river, to

MARCH.

1st—Left wing moved to Hanging rock.

Rd—Left wing marched to Horton's ferry or Lynch's sek. Bd.—The left wing being up, the whole army crossed Lynch's crock.
4th—Right wing captured Cheraw. Left wing crossed
Reempson's crock.
5th—Right wing and part of the left crossed the Great
Pedce river. Davis' corps of the left wing moved up to

seedabore.
Sch—Davis crossed the Great Pedes and the whole may was massed to move on Payetteville. th—Left wing moved to near Downing river.
Th—Eight wing at Laurel Hill.
Sch—The whole army marched on the several roads converging at Fayetteville to within twenty miles of the

-Marched to within ten miles of Fayetteville is oth—Marched to within ten miles of Fayettevine in e of battle, anticipating an engagement with Hardes, ipartick a covarity struck the rear of Hardes's restreat-forces near Fayetteville, and engaged Hampton in one the fluct cavelry battles of the war. Ith—The whole army entered Fayetteville, having en engaged in the campaign for fifty-four days, and ving marched four hundred and forty-three miles.

PAYETTEVILLE, N. C., March 12, 1865.
There are a thousand and one incidents connected with

the march of the army through South Carolina which sould not enter tate a general review of the movements, Exerman's logistics along are a curious study, and when accompanies, as they have been in this instance, by the stronge heddents which will ansurally follow the forced demporary amalgamation of Hassichneetts and South Perolina they make a curious volume indeed. THE MAN'S EPPMATUR FORCE

The plan of the campaign contemplated the movement General Slocum's two corps-the Fourteenth and Francisch-up the Savanonh river to threaten Augusta, while the right wing moved into the State of South Caromae from Bounfort, as if to go to Charleston. The robels were known to be in considerable force at each of these power, and it was not in the programme to attack either. ermin's idea was to get possession of one or both s hour a fight, and the perintenent given to day to the regiments of this army to inscribe "Charleston" upon bonded in his calculations. As in the Goorgia campaign, Buerman made no great secret of his declination, yet the

THE LAST SWATH OF SHERMAN.

The Routes of His Columns from Eavannah Through the Carolinas to Fayetteville.



lanta-recruits, convalescents, &c .- had come down to the army by way of New York, so that the South Carelina campaign was commenced by a larger force of effec-tive men than that which started from Atlanta in Nosame—that is Major General O. O. Howard led the right wing (Blair's and Logan's corps); Major General H. W. Brevet Major General Kilpatrick commanded the cavalry, THE PAREAGE OF THE CATAWRA BY THE POURTEENTS COUPS.

I have only aliuded briefly to the troubles of the Fourpondent with that column to report its march; but I cannot refrain from giving an incident of its passage of the Catawba. You will remember that for two or three days the swellen state . the Catawba prevented the Fourt-enth from crossing, and that the right wing was cut in two. The delay thus caused to one corps of course extended to the whole army. Sherman at last ordered Slocum to order that portion of the Fourteenth corps which was out off to destroy the wagons, spike the cannon, shoot the mules and horses, ferry the men across on rafts and General Slooum rode back to the Catawba at night, unattended, save by a couple of orderlies, and through a C. Davia. That General begged for a delay in the execu

country where rebels abounded, and consulted with Joff.

C. Davis. That General begged for a delay in the execution of the order. Generals Slocum, Davis, "Jimmy" Morgan, Baird and Buell want vigorously at the work of saving the Fourteenth corps, and succeeded in getting them across without loss of material. Then, by forced marches, when the sedurance of the men was most taxed, they came up and took their place again in the front line facing towards Virginia.

I have used the word "bummer" in my accounts, and it has been suggested that many of your readers do not know the meaning of the term. It has now a recognized position in the army lexicon. Any man who has seen the object that it applies to will acknowledge that it was admirably elected. Fancy a regged man, blackened by the smooth of the many a pine knot fire, mounted on a strawny mule, without a saddle, with a gun, a knapsack, a butcher knife and a plug hat, itscaling his way through the pine forests far out on the danks of a column. Keen on the secunt of rebels, or bacon, or slaver spoons, or corn, or anything valuable, and you have him if you were a lone women, with a family of small children, far from help, when he blandly inquired where you kapt your valuables. Think how you would admire him if you were a lone women, with a family of small children, far from help, when he blandly inquired where you kapt your valuables. Think how you would smit when he pryed onen your choose with his bay one or knowled to precess you tables, planos and chairs, tore your bed clutting in three inch attips, and scartered the strips short the yard. The plantmers" say it takes too much time to use keys. Color is no protection from these rought ders. They so through a negro cabin is search of diamonds and gold watched with just as much recommand and vivasity as they "loot" the dwelling of a wealthy planter. Thoy appear to be possessed of a spirit of "pure cussedness." One incident of many will histerize A "cummer" steeped into a boose and inquired for acredian. The lady of th

army to-pay. The yield of horses and wagons has not been so large as on the Georgia campaign. In the matter of foed we have fared quite as well.

ARREL COMPLIANTS TO THE TWENTETH CORPS.

The reb-i cavalry left Winsboro a few hours before our column entored it. They told the citizens that if the Twentieth corps get in town first they were safe, and many compliments to officers and men of that corps from the citizens was the result. Wheeler's command had not belied the Twentieth.

many compliments to omeers and men of that corps from the citizen was the result. Wheoler's command had not belied the Twentleth.

There can be no denial of the assertion that the feeling among the treeps was one of exteeme bitterness towards the people of the State of South Carolina. It was freely expressed as the column hurried over the bridge at Sister's forry, eager to commence the punishment of "original secessionists." Threatening words were heard from soldiers who prided themselves on "conservation in housebarning" while in Georgia, and officers openly confessed their fears that the coming campaign would be a wicked one. Just or unjust as this feeling was towards the country people of South Carolina, it was universal. I first saw its fruits at Rarysburg, where two or three piles of blackened brick and an aere or so of dying embets marked the site of an old Revolutionary town. And this before the column had fuirly got its "hand in."

CHARLESTON REVOURSE.

Winnsboro was pretty well filled with a wealthy class of people who had taken refugo there during the siege of Charleston. Among them were Mrs. De Bow, wife of the "Raviewer;" Mrs. Gov. Aiken, and others of South Carolina first circles. Winnsboro, before the war, was an aristocratic, wealthy place. With these additions from Charleston, the town, when our troops entered it, held many things dear to high robble. Considerable plunder was removed from the town, surreptitiously, I am sorry to say. The Court House was not burned; petter stores nor hotels were robbed, and soldiers were kept out of private dwellings.

In giving an account of great military operations we at first merely confine ourselves to dry details, leaving from such important movements. The people of South Yankee rule and usurpation with neither grace nor dignity. In Goorgia we had to respect the high-toned feeling of the planters, for they yielded with a dignity that won our admiration. In Carolina the inhabitants, with a fawning, cringing authorvioney, hing around our camps craving a bit to eat, while our foragers disintered barrels of pork and sweet potatoes around their premises

THE REGROES.

In every instance the negroes have proved our friends giving us valuable information relative to the enemy's movements; also, acting as acouts and spies, informing where the enemy had concealed their cat tie and the like. The poor, despised ne-groes looked upon our arrival as fulfilling have proved our friends, sheltering and feeding our pris-ouers and giving us valuable information. They possess a large share of shrowdness, and take a more just view of the present struggle than we generally gave them credit for. They look upon the Varlees as their friends; on their old tank masters as their inveterate energies.
While having as the plantation of a Mr. People I had a

YUNG PURCOPER.
Mr. Pople changed to be at home, and all his young and old negroes arounded around to gape and wender at

an et chat with an old, patriarchal negro.

"How do you get on, father?" I asked.

"Well, maissa, dis ere nigger gets on poorly, as you see. Massa calls me a young man and makes dis nigger "Has massa any money here?" asked some of the "Lots of dis ere dead money."

"Well, you see, if a hoss is cut you call him ere

"Why do you call it dead?"

wounded; if he is scotched torbly he dies like dis ere money."

"How do you like the Yanks?" I saked the old African.
"Yeah, yeah! Yanks fine; not like the tollow-faced
rebs look, who lib on come coffee and swash all dere
libes?" While the old African was making this philosophical distinction I overheard a little pleaninhy

"Mamma, de Yanks have good feet-not like do debil, as massa says."

The planters told all sorts of absurd stories to that

slaves about our men to frighten them at our approach. They informed them that we were killing all the male seiling them in Cuba.

The famous white slave came into our lines this morn ing and reported to General Logan. His name is James Le Rosch, of French descent by his father. His great grandmether was a pretty Indian girl, and reared by a Mr. Torrens, by whose son she had a daughter, who was sold to a Mr. Western, of Charleston, who had a daughter by her. The latter was the mother of our slave, and kept in servitude by her half-sister, a Mrs. Smith, who afterwards sold both mother and children to heartless traders, who trafficked them over the country. man was about forty years of age, elight build, long sandy hair and whiskers, and evidently without particle of African blood in his voins; yet he was the bondman of his kineman.

The following letter from General Howard to General Blair fully expresses his sense of the importance of his novements on the extreme right:-

movements on the extreme right:—

Headquarerea Detarter Amy of the Tenness, Name River's Burden, S. C., Feb. 5, 1865.

Major General F. P. Blain, Jr.:—

General—Allow mo to congratulate you on the success achieved by your symmand in breaking the line of the Saltketcher. The enemy chose a position of in emparable strength, and met us at every crossing with default boldness. Your birst division, under Major General Mawer, with elimest fore-dible colerity, cleared Whiping Swainy, seven borned by Jres, and the road filled with falled treet; made a successful reconnects more to Brozhou and the content of the content of

ment by the enemy of Broxton's, River's and Beaufort's bridges, the opening up of the country beyond and its supplies, placing hors de combat some two hundred of the enemy, and the gain of morale over him produced by the wonderful vigor and boldness of our men in overcoming apparently impossible obstacles.

I sympathize with you most deeply in your losses. Every soldier who has fallen is a most precious scarride, that must give us pain, and the loss we suffer in Colonel Swaifes, Lieutenaht Colonel Kirby and their wounded compales we dan if afford.

Swaife, Lioutenant Colonel Kirby and their wounded commutes we can ill afford.

Permit me to thank you for your wise dispositions, and your officers and men for their cheerful, galiant, enterprising and successful work, achieved at the very opening of this campaign. Very respectfully yours, O. O. HOWARD, Major Goneral.

P. S.—Your Third division, under brigadier General Porce, that made the successful dis or through anglessey, occupying the enemy at Beaufort and coming up just in time to reinforce if needed, is not forgotten or unappreciated.

O. O. H.

A TANKER OUTDOND. Some soldiers were foraging round a house owned by ome pretty secesh ladies. One of the men seeing the earth in the garden freshly

turned up, asked "What is buried there?" " Nothing," was the reply. "You can't come it over a Yank that way. I guess I'll

find something worth looking after here?"

He fell to digging, the lady appearing quite distressed,

He fell to digging, the lady appearing quite distressed, and requested that he would desist. This only fired his dophtlity, and he dog the more vigorously until he had got down some six or eight feet. He would not even suffer any of his commdes to help him, claiming the whole as his perquisite.

It chanced to be an old well that had recently been closed in. At length the young girl told those on the look, when a good laugh was got up at his expense. He got up, put on his coat, and made tracks, using very strong language to seother his injured feelings.

Inquired of an old lady who was intently gazing at us whether she ever saw any Vankees before. "Oh, yes; we often seen your fellows with a pack on their backs, or with a monkey and organi"

HOW THE SENDINGS TREAT OUR MEN.

Aman named William Clark, formerly of Colonel Walford's cavelry, came into our lines to day. He is an escaped prisoner, and heat been concealed for eight weeks by the poor negroes. He romained in the swamps by Gay, and joined his kind protectors at night. Though they would be liberally rewarded for betraying him, still they were faithful. We have always found the depried negro faithful to us. Their masters have laisly though to conciliate them. An old negro said to me:—"Massa 'come so kind; though Massa cross, he'd drink out of the same gourd with the poor negroes. He come and to the same gourd with the poor negroes, he wid drink out of the same gourd with the poor engance, he'd drink out of the same count application, about one miles both by General Floward and General Lounn to the effect that all woldings caused when the poor negroes, he'd drink out of the same gourd with the poor engance, he'd drink out of the same count applies of by an application, who selections to which then govern lovely in the fraction of the poor an about the head of the poor and the fact to be offered to a single of the poor and the fact to the constituted by surgajors, who selections of the poor and to the poor they do not an applicate of the poor and to the poor t

The river awamps here, too, are immense, axending in some piaces six in the in width, and are unit for cuttivation, but afford a safe retreat to water flowing retilies and alligators. Across these closed symmetry out affined and retreat to water flowing retilies and alligators. Across these closed symmetry out affined and to force their passage. Beyons these the sand-alligators are one that it was to consider a close the same that it is closed as the extremes of the interior and first flowing the rivers produce come cetter and free in ab manuse. The country extending from the same his region to the mountains—some tillety miles—produce a proty uniform character. The surface is easy covered for the most part with a rich soil, in sea from a said or granter. The folling nature of this tract of country gives it rather a pictur sque appearance. This treet extends along the Broad river, in York and parameters discribed. The mountainous country is could in the rather sterile, the country is pleasant and healthy.

Orangeburg is on the Columbia branch of the South Carolina Resircad, ninety-seven miles from the sector. The river swamps here, too, are Imprenies

Orangeburg is on the Columbia branch of the South Carolina Railroad, ninety-seven mics from Charleston and forty-seven from Columbia. It had been a profity place before the war, and had a population close on two thousand. It was built upon a raing blant, one of the first we met since we left Sa sunab. It possessed some historic relies of the Revolutionary war. It was formerly looked upon as a heatthy, person refreat, and was, therefore, rather a formonable distellence.

When I reached the city it was in flames. Our men say that they found several no.sea, in which cotton was stored, on fire when they entered it. Be this as it may, the whole town was soon in flames, and by the following morning one heap of ashes.

The tasteful churches, with their tail steeples, and about fifty private houses alone escaped. A far is amount of cotton was also consumed. It was a sad staft next morning to witness the smoking rules of the town—the tail, black chimnies looking down upon it like function mutes—and to see old women and calidren, hopeless, heipless, almost frenzied, wandering nandet the desolution.

helpiess, almost frenziec, wandering handest the desolation.

This fine building is somewhat in the rear of the town, and at present contains over two hundred children. It is a branch of the Charleston House. Puring my visit there the children went through their energies—sang congs and hymns in a most creditable meaning. It is precided over by a New York laty—A. It fring—a very semistic lady, who talked freely about the precent troubles. Het sympathes were with the South. She self very kennly for her helpiess charte, now that the real cost are some up and the country decastated. She reary nothing but starvation before them. Alast I could not hold forth our ray of hope to her.

GENERAL LOGAN ON BUILTH PRODUCTION.

An apparently wealthy planter, feeling that he was quite safe under the agis of the initial tion of paw, pomporally walks up to General Logan, with his hands at uset in the capacious pockets, and his hat independently on, saying:—

Jocks.

The capital of South Carolina is one hundred and twenty-eight miles from Charleston by railway. It has been a beautiful city, shound just at the conflux of the Saluda and Broad rivers, whim form the Congaree. It was tamed for its line public bouldings, its insignificant private residences, with their ice ety hower gardens, which savored of Oriental case and its arry. It is hard to do to the contract of the confluence of the contract o

savored of Oriental case and luxery. It is hard to deed ceive a city more beautifully situated or more generously embellished, with spic naidly shaded waits and driven with flowers, shrabberies and plan attons. Birds of brilliant plumage sang and sported in the gardens, under the deimons inducace of the sumy sites.

The city was laid out in 17-87, and had applilly increased in beauty and population, the laster amounting to about ten thousand prevous to the war. Most of its stores and public bundings were of bruck, while most of the private resistence were framed, nearly painted, with plants are creopers. Its churches, instead asylums, colleges and other puthe handings were very line. The new tapital, built of fine grantle, would be a magnificent building if cotapleted. Collabia College, the Alma Majer of the Tazweils, the baraweils, the Rhetts, the Hamptons and other unitaguissed much is a spiended educational exablishment. The park is a levely proceeded, while the private resistence are canadronses in the stolance of their motes, the beauty of their grounds, and the stolance of their motes, the beauty of their grounds, and the stolance of their motes, the beauty of their grounds, and the stolance of their motes, and the private residence, and analytic test said stores its halfs and private residences, in the to be a mote of the store its halfs and private residences, in the to be a motes of the world on the first and schools could confirm the solutions that would only the first of the store its halfs and private residences, in the table and schools to the side and private residences, in the table and schools for the side of the store its halfs and private residences. It has been appared to the store of the store its halfs and private residences, in the table and schools for the store of the store its halfs and private residences. It has been appared to the store of the store its halfs and private residences of General Wade Inappeter. It have seen works both in her harry store of the store the head of the store

ening Augusta and Branchville, they thought though the actual raining party threatening Colombia. They little knew how they were out managewood, based and holated.

In spent the evening is the Capitol lecking over the archiver and libraries. Part of Colone Econe's brigades I think the Thirseanth Iowa, Colone Rennedy's regiments were on duty there.

Colonel stone and Colonel Rennedy had earded an onlike able came in being the first to neak the larg of freedom over Colonel stone and colonel Rennedy had earded an onlike able came in being the first to neak the larg of freedom over Colonel stone and colonel Rennedy had earded an onlike able came in being the knot to neak the larg of freedom over Colonel stone and control of the selection of the large of freedom over the large of the selection of the large of the selection of the large selection of the large of the selection of the large plants of the first of the two on an enight set is there cannot a selection indeed. The selection is displayed and the flowers, in many insurance corrying of articles of value. The large soon fired the heart of the town, then entered the houses, in many insurance corrying of articles of value. The large soon is red to have a part of the city, and the atreets were quickly crowned with heightest women and chingren—soon in their north, and afrighted and terrified, were tracking are nil color from the ranging fixtures and felling houses. Invasió has to be dragged from their bods, and by exposed to the diamon and arm on a rate to reson. The adeptions of the content had been a series are also and the fixture of maintain of the copen are in back yards.

The secus at the Copy and the content indiced. The fixture of the large of the copy of the care of the co

attracted a true and tree; a whole on many a battle cold, all my act ones more credit to her heart tran a vetory or the enterty and enterty to be the cold, which is a vetory or the enterty. External officers, to, ventured then twice in the hartable attempt to reserve order. Notice tork, of then all he and a stand, was fred at white this caped. It is to be re-rected that the harming of the my was recompanied by many forces access. Enormal

CONTINUED ON LICHTA PAGE.